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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/538,457	06/10/2005	Carl Knudsen	US02 0612 US	3800
65913 NXP, B.V.	7590 02/24/201	EXAMINER		
	ECTUAL PROPERTY	ABRISHAMKAR, KAVEH		
1109 MCKAY	DRIVE	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
SAN JOSE, CA	A 95131	2431		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/24/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/538,457	KNUDSEN, CARL		
Examiner	Art Unit		
KAVEH ABRISHAMKAR	2431		

K	AVEH ABRISHAMKAR	2431	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears	s on the cover sheet with the d	correspondence addi	ess
THE REPLY FILED <u>02 February 2010</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS AF	PLICATION IN CONDITION FO	R ALLOWANCE.	
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the application, applicant must timely file one of the following repapplication in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFF periods:	olies: (1) an amendment, affidavi (with appeal fee) in compliance	t, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing day b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advi no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).	sory Action, or (2) the date set forth than SIX MONTHS from the mailing	g date of the final rejectio	n.
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extensunder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the sho set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later that may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	sion and the corresponding amount or rtened statutory period for reply origi	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Office	te extension fee e action; or (2) as
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in complian filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within AMENDMENTS 	on thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but (a) They raise new issues that would require further consice (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below); (c) They are not deemed to place the application in better appeal; and/or	deration and/or search (see NO	TE below);	
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a cor NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).			
 4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. 5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): 6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allow 			
non-allowable claim(s). 7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: None. Claim(s) objected to: None. Claim(s) rejected: 1 and 3-20. Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: None.	will not be entered, or b) 🛛 wil		
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and swas not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 			
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Nentered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to ove showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary at	rcome <u>all</u> rejections under appea	al and/or appellant fails	to provide a
 The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER The request for reconsideration has been considered but do 		•	
12. ☐ Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i> (s). (PT 13. ☐ Other: See Continuation Sheet.		Solidition for allowant	o socialis.
	/Kaveh Abrishamkar/ Primary Examiner, Art U	nit 2431	

Continuation of 13. Other: Regarding claim 1, the Applicant argues that the Cited Prior Art (CPA), Kommerling, does not disclose a circuit adapted to detect the magnetic state of the magnetically-responsive circuit nodes and, in response to a change in the magnetic state, detecting that a package has been tampered with. This argument is not found persuasive. The CPA states "any attempt to remove the outer shield 370 will itself change the distribution of the magnetic field and therefore make it impossible to read the key" (Kommerling: column 11, lines 3-10). This attempt to remove step is interpreted as tampering. Furthermore, the magnetic field will be changed, and the key will no long be accessible. Therefore, the key cannot be retrieved by someone that is tampering with the outer shield. Furthermore, the Applicant argues that it would not have been obvious to combine Sano with Kommerling because Sano is not directed to detecting tampering. This argument is also not found persuasive. Sano is directed to detecting a magnetic field from the outside of the package (see Abstract), and Kommerling is also directed to using a magnetic field (which it uses to protect the key). Therefore, the fact that Kommerling and Sano use the magnetic fields for different purposes is not vital to making it obvious to combine. Sano uses a change in the magnetic field to change the operation (see Abstract) which could comprise changing an operation in response to tampering. Therefore, the combination is deemed to be appropriate. Regarding claim 3, the Applicant argues that the CPA does not teach comparing the detected magnetic state with a reference state. As stated in the prior office action, this comparing step is seen as inherent. The examiner respectfully points out that the mode changeover circuit inherently includes a comparison circuit with a reference voltage value. The hall element will output a first voltage to the mode changeover circuit when the magnet is installed at the outside of the package and output a second voltage to the mode changeover circuit when the magnet is removed from the outside of the package. The mode changeover circuit will receive the voltage output from the hall element and in order to determine if the magnet was removed must perform a comparison of the received voltage will a reference voltage value. For example, an integrated circuit having a default high mode changeover circuit using transistor logic a comparison will be performed to determine if the received voltage between 2.2v and 5v for a high (magnet installed) and 0v to 0.8v for low (magnet removed). Therefore, the argument is not found persuasive. Regarding claims 4 and 5, the Applicant argues that the CPA does not teach a memory adapted to store data representative of an untampered magnetic state and detecting tampering with the package when the magnetic state is changed. However, Sano and Kommerling teach a the epoxy resin matrix and permanent magnets package and a mode changeover circuit that senses changes in the epoxy resin and permanent magnets package to detect tempering with the package. Therefore, this argument is not found persuasive. Regarding claim 6, the Applicant argues that the CPA does not teach that the device is adapted to alter data stored in the integrated circuit in response to the comparison circuit detecting tampering with the package. This argument is not found persuasive. The CPA teaches that in the event of tampering, an alteration of the detected properties and the key (data) will occur (Kommerling: column 6, lines 17-25). The key is data that will be altered in response to the tampering, and therefore, the argument is not found persuasive. Regarding claim 7, the Applicant argues that the CPA does not teach setting a temper detection flag in response to the detection of tampering. This argument is not found persuasive. Kommerling discloses the tampering, and the change of encryption process and Sano discloses the changeover when the magnetic field changes (see Sano abstract). This changeover disclosed by Sano is analogous to the setting of a flag because the mode changeover circuit changes in result of a signal (flag) of a change in magnetic field (see Sano Abstract). Therefore, the argument is not found persuasive and the rejection is maintained as given below..